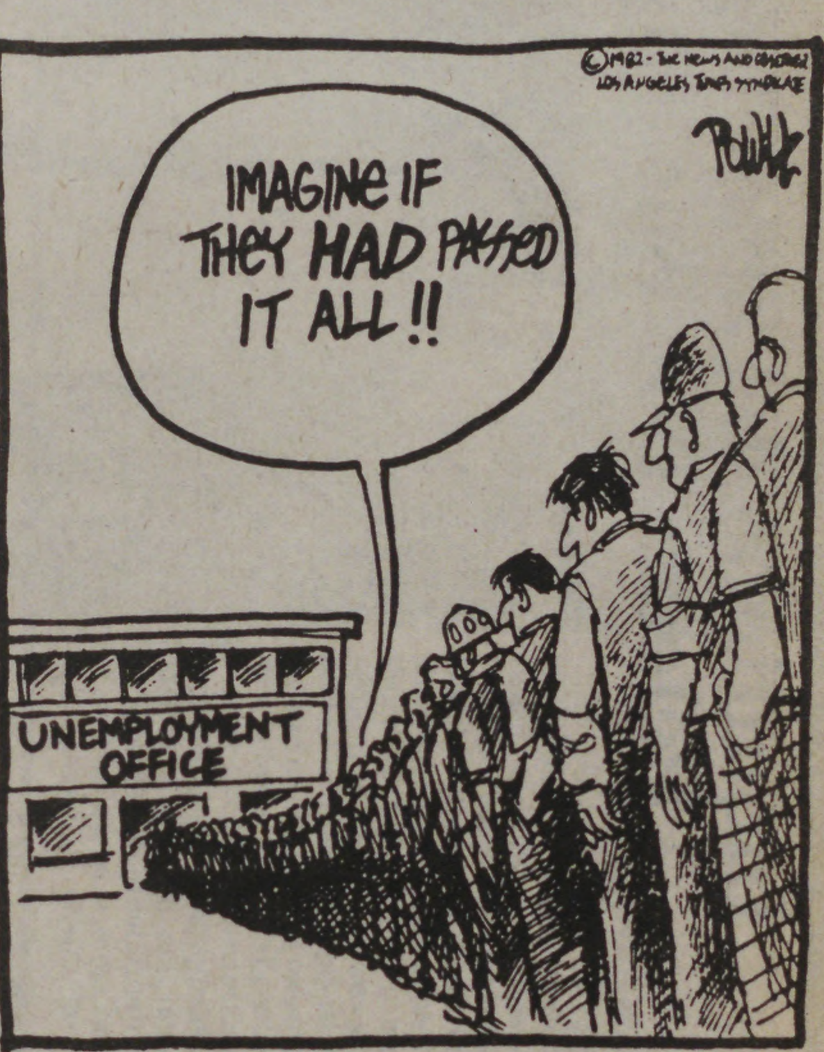
FREE GRATIS

TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

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People Organize Protection From Deadly Dioxin

"We have the right to know what is causing these rashes, and to make sure that the pool is safe for our children when it reopens."

This speaker summed up the feelings of the many people who attended the July 14 meeting of the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste** at St. Aloysius Auditorium.

The discovery of dioxin at high levels at 3 spots on the deck of Hayes Pool was one of the main topics on the agenda. DEP officials say that the dioxin probably came from herbicides sprayed at the pool.

But Bob Cartwright from the **ICATW** explained that herbicides which contain dioxin have not been available for this type of use since 1970. "It seems like the DEP is trying to come up with a false explanation because they don't want to admit that dioxin has travelled off of the Diamond Alkali site.," Cartwright said. Besides the Pool, dioxin was found at FDR Homes and at Joseph St.

Dioxin can blow like a piece of dirt in the wind. It could also be carried on the wheels of trucks, which come up Lockwood Ave. and then blown by the wind to the open area by the pool. The danger for those using the pool is that dioxin can be absorbed through the skin.

Mrs. Alberta Ricks, PTA President of Hawkins St. School, said a number of parents have told her their children got rashes after being in the pool. "These are not just heat rashes. One girl's face looks like raw meat. I tell the parents to go to a doctor immediately. It hasn't been like this in previous summers."

Going to the doctor may not solve the problem since many doctors do not know what to look for and might classify any skin disorder as an "allergy."

"We are not saying that these rashes are caused by dioxin, but the cause should be found before the pool is reopened," Cartwright said. "That's why we need physical examinations done by qualified medical personnel."

What We Can Do

At the meeting, a Committee was formed to deal with the problem at the pool. The Committee is organizing a petition drive asking that free physical examinations by qualified doctors be given to find the cause of the rashes before the pool is reopened. The Committee also plans to conduct a survey of children and adults who have gotten rashes or other symptoms after being in the pool.

Ed Irwin, Jr., one of the co-chairs for the Committee, is organizing a meeting about the dioxin for tenants at Hyatt Court and homeowners in that area. "We are right along the railroad tracks at Hyatt. If the dioxin was spread, we need to know about it. Many people grow gardens and eat the vegetabls. We should make sure that we're safe. The State should do more ground samples in our area."

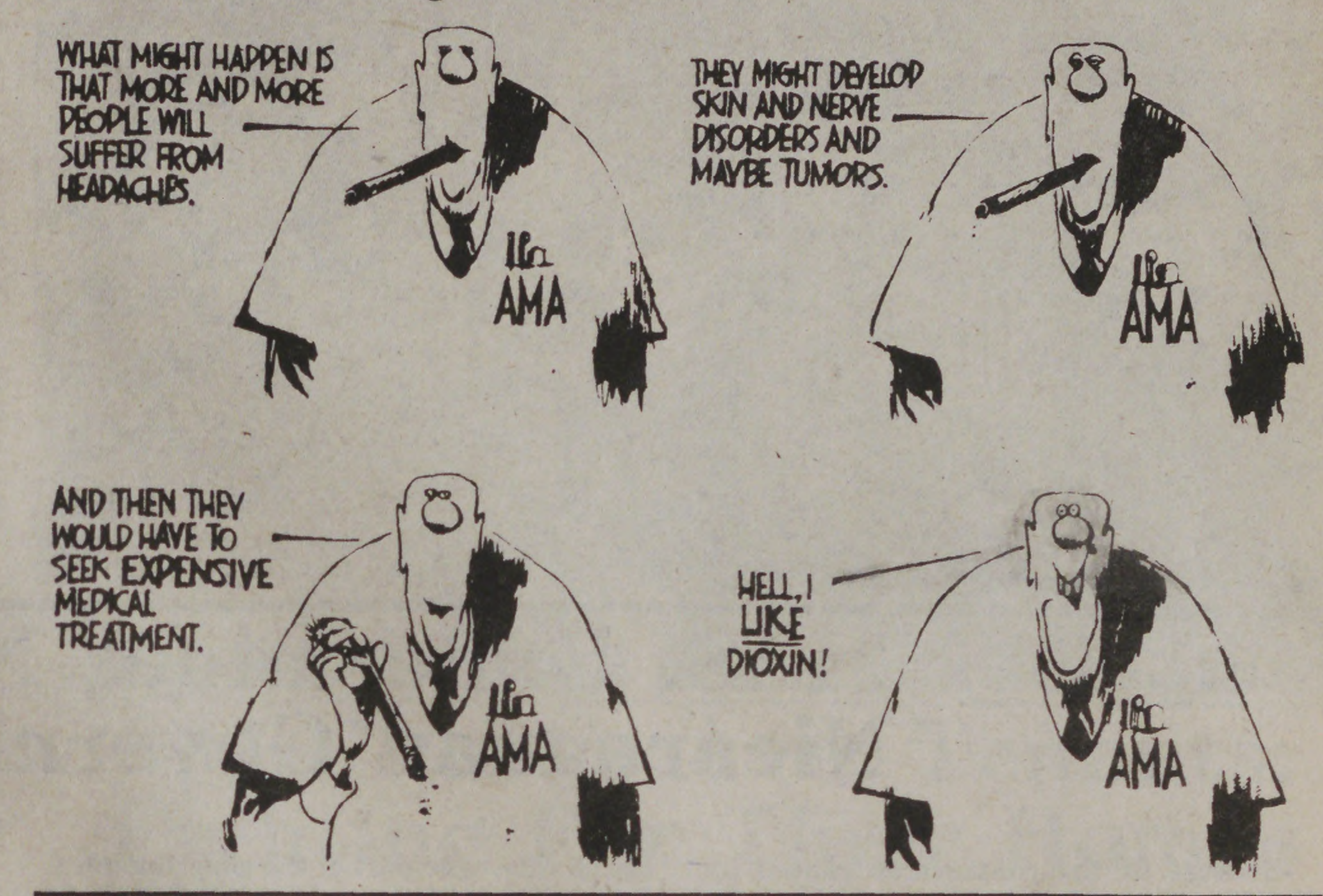
Katherine Dresdner, from the legal team which has been working with the residents, announced that the lawyers are preparing to go to court on behalf of the residents. "We may have to force the State to give residents access to all the information about the test results and how the dioxin clean up will be done, so that we can really see what is going on and have a voice in what steps are taken." Some homes in the Island have still not been tested by the State for dioxin. Other places were tested but the residents were never told the results of the tests.

More information is also needed about the drums stored at the site. The drums have not been mentioned by the Governor or the newspapers or TV stations. But when one person wrote to the Governor to ask if there were drums on the site, the Governor answered that there were drums there, and that the State does not know what is in them yet. Fire Chief Morgan had mentioned the day after the dioxin was found that there were several hundred drums stored at the site.

In an effort to get information from the State, members of **ICATW** are holding meetings with local, State, and federal officials. "Politicians say that they want to help us," says Arnold Cohen. "This is one thing they can do. We have met with Councilman Martinez asked him to sponsor a resolution in the City Council asking the DEP to supply the information we have requested. In the next few weeks we will be meeting with other State, County and local officials."

Juen Kruszewski, another member of the **ICATW** spoke about the need to work to keep the State from bringing more dioxin to Ironbound and urged everyone to attend the July 26 meeting of the Hazardous Waste Siting Advisory Commission.

"We've got to keep working together until this problem is cleaned up," she said. "Look at Chemical Control and Thomas St. The DEP was already doing the clean up of Chemical Control when it exploded. We have to stick together to make sure it doesn't get any worse for us. We can force the State to do things in the safest way possible."



Dioxin Found In New Spots

Ironbound residents recently found out that dioxin has spread much further than what government officials had originally said. High levels of dioxin, up to **500 ppb**, were found along the railroad tracks near Raymond Boulevard. Levels of up to 50 ppb were found on residential streets in the "Island" area. (1 ppb is considered to be dangerous.

On August 1, members of the **Ironbound Health Rights Advisory Commnittee**, and their lawyer Michael Gordon went to court to force the state government to Ironbound residents access to all the information, so that independent scientists and residents can be part of the decisions regarding the health, safety and property values of our neighborhood. The group is also asking that the SCA plant be closed because of the dioxin which seems to be spread by trucks from the contaminated plant. Judge Stanton of the Essex County Superior Court agreed to hold a hearing about the dioxin problem on **August 19**.

Members of the **Health Rights Advisory Commission** have been trying to convince the State government that the situation is more serious than the officials have been saying. "We told them 2 months ago that they should be testing more areas and doing the tests faster. Our independent advisors told us that the dioxin had probably spread, but the DEP and Governor just wouldn't listen," said Arnold Cohen. "The levels of dioxin, right next to peoples' homes, is higher than anywhere else in the country. The situation here is worse than at Times Beach and the government won't even do proper health testing. They're treating us as bad as they have treated Vietnam veterans who were exposed to Agent Orange."

Important Meeting of the

Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste

to discuss the dioxin problem.

St. Aloysius Auditorium

(Fleming Ave. & Christie St.)

Thursday August 11 7:30 P.M.



Wet Down At Wilson Ave. Bathhouse!

It wasn't just the heat that had all these children in the water July 27! It was designed to call public attention to the fact that many residents want to see the Wilson Ave. Bathhouse reopened. The ***Committee To Open the Wilon Ave. Bathhouse,*** *which sponsored the wet down, is made up of local priests and ministers, business people, and neighborhood residents. The money to fix the pool is supposed to be in the City budget. Residents want to make sure the money is actually spent to repair the pool and get it open for public use once again.*

U.S. Undermines New Nicaraguan Government

Because of the controversy caused by President Reagan's policy of working for the overthrow of the legal Nicaraguan government, 150 people from the United States went to Nicaragua from July 3 to July 5 to see if President Reagan was telling the truth. They found that he was wrong. Among the visitors were people from the religious community in Newark, including John Bins and Sister Carla Barr from the Archdiocese of Newark, and Father John Nickas from St. Rocco's Chruch, and Mary Ann Fenwick from Blessed Sacrament Church.

The new government of Nicaragua which came into power after the revolution in 1979 has had many success stories. The amount of money spent for health and education has more than tripled what it was under the dictator Somoza. Illiteracy has been reduced from 50% to 12%. The infant death rate, universally recognized as the most important indicator of family nutrition and availability of health services, has been reduced by one third. Over 1200 new schools have been constructed. Production of basic foods is up. In spite of all this success the Reagan government wants to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. Why?

From the 1920's until 1979, Nicaragua was run by the Somoza family, a corrupt family of dictators who killed thousands and thousands of their own people. The Somoza government was supported by the United States and U.S. corporations. These corporations supported Somoza because they were allowed to make as much money as Somoza was. During this time, poverty, illiteracy and disease increased. Meanwhile, Somoza lined his pockets with the people's money. Anyone who criticized the government, was killed.

"For years the dictatorship of Somoza gobbled up the land, tortured the common people, and allowed no one to speak in contradiction to the government. They requested and received millions of dollars in loans, all with the approval of the U.S. government," says Sister Carla Barr.

Because of this, in 1979, there was a revolution. The new government wanted to establish friendly relations with the United States. But Reagan and his friends refused and started a name-calling campaign saying that the new government was made up of "godless communists."

This is a total lie. The government includes several priests among its cabinet members. The revolution was and **still is** strongly supported by the Catholic Church in Nicaragua. All Nicaraguans now have the chance to be part of the government. A Council of State, which includes 51 delegates representing all sections of Nicaraguan life - trade unions, the armed forces, private businesses and all political parties - makes the laws and the decisions about policy. Nicaraguans can now speak out about their government without having to fear for their lives.

Meanwhile, the United States is doing everything it can to cause problems for the Nicaraguan government, even though it is strongly supported by the people of Nicaragua. Reagan has cut off wheat loans to Nicaragua. The United States is providing weapons for people who supported the Somoza government who are based in the neighboring country Honduras, and carrying out military raids. In 1982, the U.S. gave money for a paramilitary force to sabotage bridges and powerstations in Nicaragua. Reagan has eliminated all credit to Nicaragua and stopped buying sugar from them. When Nicaragua applied for a loan from the International World Bank, in order to fix their roads to transport farm produce across the country, (under Somoza there was no road from the East Coast to the West Coast), the International World Bank voted 44 to 1 to give Nicaragua the loan. But the 1 vote against was the United States which owns 35% of the stock in the IWB, so the loan was stopped.

The money which Nicaragua needs so badly for housing, education, food and medical care for its people now has to go for defense. Nicaragua has offered to meet with the United States. The U.S. has refused.

"Like David & Goliath"

Jalapa is a small farming town right on the border of Honduras. In the middle of the farm fields, the people have dug trenches in case they are bombed. The 150 visiting Americans held 2 peace vigils - one in Jalapa, and the other outside the U.S. Embassy.

"We met many people in Nicaragua who had relatives killed in the revolution. They all want to be able to continue to be free to run their own country," said Father Nickas. "There is a saying in Nicaragua. *We shed our blood. We fertilized our earth. Now we want the crops to grow.*"

"When we met with the United States Ambassador, he said he was for **reconciliation,**" said John Bins. "So we asked him then why are you giving guns and weapons to those against this Nicaraguan government? He didn't have any answers, and that made a lot of us angry."

The visitors brought boxes of medicine and clothing which had been given by people in the U.S. The Nicaraguan people were very friendly, saying over and over that "the American government is not the same as the American people." Contrary to the views of the American people, President Reagan supports the "contras" - those who supported the Somoza dictatorship and are now fighting the new government.

The American visitors urge other people to go to Nicaragua to "see for yourself". "News coverage in the United States is biased," said 1 person.

"The Catholic Church and the revolution are very closely tied in Nicaragua," said Sister Carla Barr. "The people want the freedom to govern themselves. All we could think of was the story of David and Goliath. Why are we in the States so afraid of such a small country, a country impoverished by years of dictatorial government, a country basically asking for friendship?"

Chemical Weapons Again?

The Senate has failed to approve an amendment cosponsored by Senator Frank Lautenberg which would have stopped the resumption of chemical weapons production. Lautenberg said he was disappointed by the final vote on the amendment which would have continued a 14 year moratorium on nerve gas production for weapons.

However, Lautenberg said he was encouraged by the closeness of the vote. "It clearly sends a signal to the Administration that the U.S. public is tiring of supporting one military program after another."

The Senator noted that the U.S. halted its production of chemical weapons on its own in 1969, convinced that the hundreds of thousands of artillery shells and bombs they already had were an adequate defense.

The latest action reverses a Senate vote last year which supported continuing the moratorium. Lautenberg said, "The interests and national security of the U.S. can best be served by the achievement of an effective chemical weapons ban. Resuming production of chemical weapons after 14 years would more likely complicate efforts to achieve a ban."

Fighting Rent Increases

Do you pay rent?

Your rent may go up even higher if the City Council approves changes in the rent control law that the landlords want.

Some of the changes that will hurt tenants are:

1) the exemption of all 3, 2, and 1 family buildings - whether the owner lives there or not - from rent control. This means rents in these buildings can go up as high as the landlord wants. If rent control is eliminated for these buildings, it may be eliminated for other buildings later.

2) Passing increases in sewer costs on to tenants. The 6% automatic increase each year is supposed to pay this type of increase.

3) Allowing landlords to break the law by only requiring that they pay back part of an overcharge, if they are caught charging tenants illegally high rents.

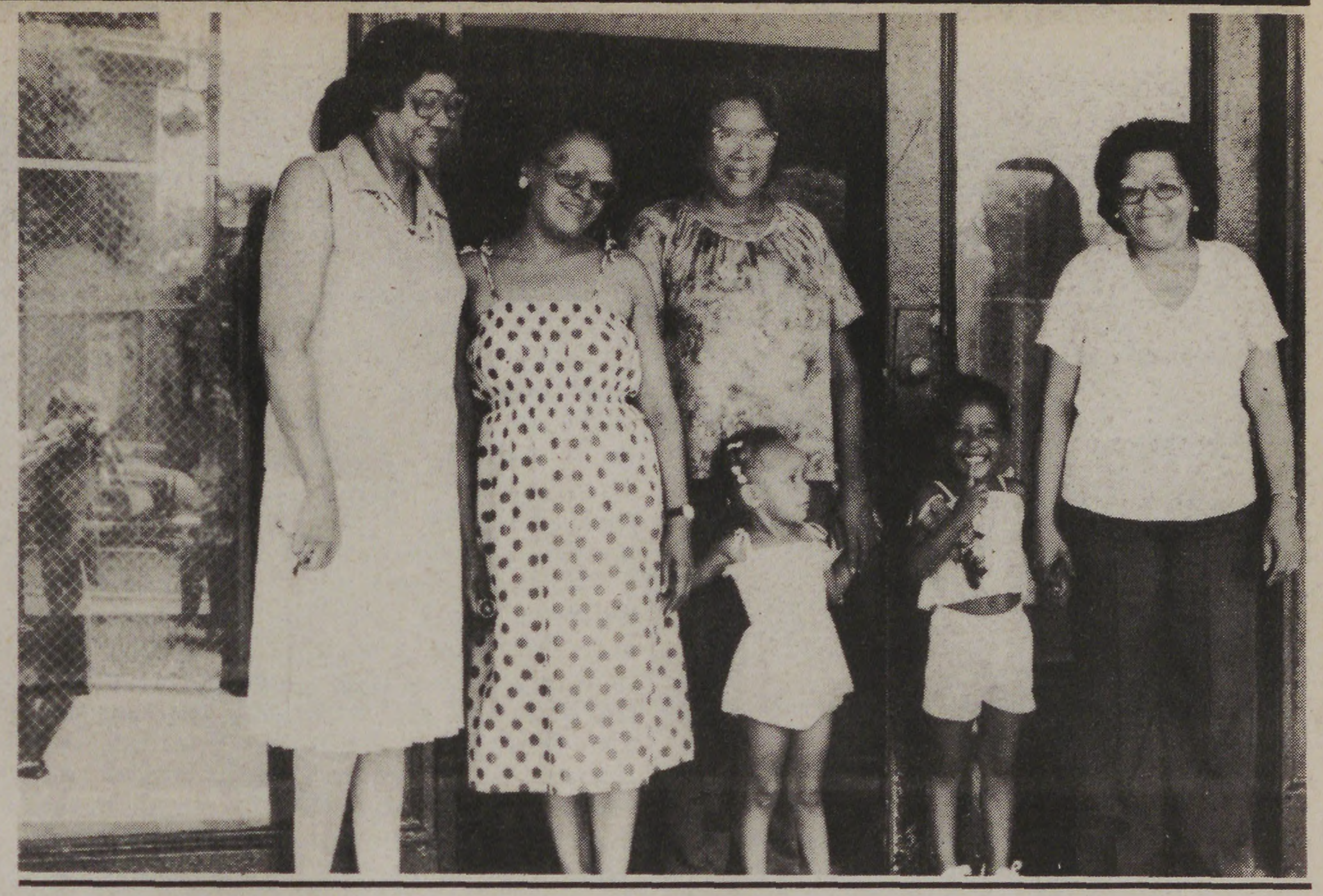
These changes will be discussed by the City Council in the near future.

"All tenants should come out to the Council meetings and tell our City Council members to vote **NO** on these changes," said Frank Hutchins of the ***Coalition To Save Rent Control.*** "Rents are already high enough. Tenants can't afford to pay more. If we get active we can stop these increases."

The ***Coalition*** plans to present its own proposals to make the rent control law stronger and give more protection to tenants.

Meanwhile, the ***Coalition*** has been speaking out at community meetings all around the city. They also spoke to 100 shop stewards from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Many people at the meetings have been interested and enthusiastic because they want to keep their rents from becoming too high to afford.

To get more information about the exact date on which the City Council will vote on these changes in rent control, or if you would like a speaker for your tenant group or church or parent group, contact Dennis Lowery at 643-7711.



299 Clinton Ave. Tenants: Fighting For Their Homes

At recent City Council meetings, statements have been made about 299 Clinton Ave. as an example of the failure of tenant groups who try to manage or become owners of buildings the City has taken over because the landlord did not pay taxes. At the July City Council meeting, Louise Skidmore along with other tenants from 299 Clinton Ave. charged that the statements were not true. "You're saying these things because you want to scare people. You want to stop other tenants, especially those at 30 Walnut St., from getting their buildings," Mrs. Skidmore said. "It's just not right becaue it's not true." The 30 Walnut St. Tenants have been struggling to save their home for 4 years, a story the ***Ironbound Voices*** *will continue to cover. We decided to meet with the tenants at 299 Clinton Ave. to get the true story:*

Louise Skidmore and other tenants at 299 Clinton Ave. have had to fight many battles to save their home - and the fight is not over yet.

It started when Louis Malavarca was the landlord in the 1970's. The residents organized a tenant association and went on a legal rent strike because repairs were not being done. The rent strike was successful, and the landlord was finally forced to make the repairs.

Malavarca continued to collect the rents and refuse to pay his taxes or put money into maintaining the building. In 1975, the City foreclosed (took over the building because the landlord has not paid his taxes).

"We thought things would get better with our landlord out of the picture," Louise Skidmore says. "But it became clear by what the City did that they weren't interested in saving our homes. They wanted us to move out so that they could sell the building to a developer. They created 1 problem after another for us."

Tenants say the City agreed to repair the elevators, the roof, and the boiler. But the City did a poor job on the repairs. The roof still leaks like a sieve and the elevators still don't work. The tenants paid $15,000 of their own money to repair the boilers.

The tenants had a contract to manage the building, and they were collecting 100% of the rents and turning them in to the City. Then the City told the tenants they were changing the system - they would send a man to collect the rents. Suddenly there were problems. Money disappeared. Pages were missing in the account books. Tenants who paid rent regularly were taken to court for non-payment of rent (later proven false). The City also moved people into the building who paid no rent but refused to deal with that problem.

Then in 1981, the City put the building up for sale without telling the tenants. "We knew that if they sold the building we would lose our homes. When we read it in the paper, we went to our City Council members. They called a meeting for 9:00 A.M. the day of the sale. But only 2 of them showed up! So we were forced to go to the auction and bid on our building and we got it. Then things **really** got bad because they wanted to give the building to a developer and we were blocking their plans."

Tenants were harrassed with phone calls in the middle of the night. City officials stopped the tenants from receiving grants of City money they were entitled to and counting on. Some health violations had existed all the while the private landlord and the City owned the building and nothing was done. But now that the tenants owned the building, the Board of Health was going to bother the tenants about minor problems.

Because of all this, there are continuing problems at 299, but many families are still there, still fighting to save their homes.

"Where are we supposed to go? We are working people with children. We've lived here for over 20 years, some of us," Louise Skidmore says. "We pay taxes. We vote and elect Councilmen. We're not asking for a gift - just the chance to do what's needed to keep our building. The City owes that much to its residents."

Mrs. Skidmore and the other tenants were angered by the false statements some City Council members have made about 299. "Mr. Carrino keeps saying the City gave us $2 million. That's just not true. They're doing this to stop 30 Walnut St. tenants because they want to give that building to a developer."

Thomas Petrillo is the developer who wants to buy 30 Walnut St. to convert it into office space or housing which Newark residents cannot afford.

"They wanted us to walk away," Mrs. Skidmore said. "They wanted us out. so they have done everything they could to make us fail. But in spite of it all, we're still here and we're still fighting."

Two People Who Care


Stella Grona, one of the volunteers at the Ironbound Children's Center.

"I like to make everybody happy. I love children. The other workers here are very nice. Working here keeps my mind occupied and gives me something to do."

As often as she can, Stella Grona helps out at the **Ironbound Children's Center** at 317 Elm St.

"I help out with cooking and serving the lunches. Today I cooked the carrots. Sometimes I help with the children too. I've been working here for about a year, and I'm going to keep it up."

Kathy Massa, Director of the Ironbound Children's Center, says the center needs people like Stella who have time and energy to contribute. "The kids love Stella because she tells such funny stories. Children like having older people around. Stella also helps us reach out to the community to let other people know what's going on, not just the parents who have children here," says Kathy. "As a community organization we do a lot of fundraising just to make ends meet. We can't afford to pay, and volunteers help us to do things that have to be done."

Another person who comes to help out at the school is Carmen Cecelia Yonez. "I like working with children," she says. "Anytime they need me I'll be here to help out."

Cecelia, who has a niece and a nephew in the preschool, has been helping out at the Center for 1 year. She substitues in the classroom if a teacher is sick or wants to attend a workshop. It's Cecelia's first time working in a daycare center but she wants to continue.

The Ironbound Children's Center has 60 children, ages 3 to 5. Teachers plan activities to help with each child's growth in language skills, physical development, the arts and self awareness. Classrooms are trilingual: English, Spanish and Portuguese. Parents are involved and serve on the Action Board which makes decisions about how the program will run. The Center is licensed by the State of New Jersey. For more information, call 589-6873.


Carmen Cecelia Yonez, another person who helps out, says "I like working with children."

The Facts About What's Behind Rising Taxes

Most of us see **our** taxes going up. We usually think that this means that **everyone's** taxes are going up and that the reason is that government spending is simply "out of control". The truth has been hidden from us.

During the last 5 years, there has been a dramatic change in who pays taxes. Working people are paying **more**; the corporations and the rich are paying a lot **less.**

Part of the blame rests with Reagan, but the Democrats have contributed to the problem too. Between 1978 and 1981, while Carter was president and the Democrats controlled Congress, federal taxes on the bottom half of the population (those making less money) increased by **over 50%**. At the same time, the effective tax rate on the richest people (those making over $200,000 a year) went **down by 16%**. These changes occurred before Reagan got into office.

Reagan's policy has been to make a bad situation even worse. By next year, taxes on people making less than $10,000 will have increased 22% compared with 1980. Those making $10-15,000 will pay 7% more. On the other hand, people making more than $200,000 will get an average of $60,000 each in **tax cuts** between 1982-4. This is more money than the average worker will earn during this period!

Corporations will also get more tax cuts on top of the ones they already got. In 1950, corporations paid 26.5% of the federal governments budget through the corporate income tax. By 1980, they were only paying 12.4%. From 1980 to 1990, corporations will get another **$250 billion** in tax cuts. Very few of these tax breaks will benefit small businesses.

When taxes are cut for corporations and the rich, these are the 3 possible results:

1) Working people have to pay higher taxes.

2) Government spending is cut- this usually hurts low and moderate income people the most. Government programs that benefit the rich and the corporations are usually not cut.

3) Inflation goes up because of huge government deficits.

All of these things are happening now. The problem also gets worse. When the federal government cuts spending, this means less money for state and local governments which then have to cut their spending and raise local taxes. This has happened in New Jersey. We are paying higher gas taxes and higher property taxes. (Tenants usually have to pay for increases in their landlord's property taxes). People also lose their jobs. Others get hurt by cuts in education, housing, health programs, senior citizen programs, etc.

The tax cuts that have occurred have meant that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. Some day working people will put a stop to this - the question is when.



Garden Corner

by Dirk Ten Wolde

August is the time to mulch and cover the areas around the plants and keep the soil from drying up. Wood chips, cut grass, straw or hay, black plastic sheeting or even a few newspapers will do the trick.

The following list is for the latest date to start the fall crops:

Beans, snap	*July 20*
Beets	*July 25*
Broccoli	*July 15*
Chinese Cabbage	*July 15*
Carrots	*July 20*
Cauliflower	*July 25*
Chard	*July 5*
Corn, sweet	*July 10*
Cukes	*July 1*
Leaf Lettuce	*Sept. 1*
Radish	*Sept. 15*
Spinach	*Sept. 15*

Use your fertilizer sparingly this time as it is bad either if you use too much or too little. So far the gardening season has been very poor, since most gardens were wiped out from all the spring rainfalls. At least we can now catch up, by planting a fall crop with vegetables like lettuce, spinach, cauliflower and radish, and even peas again.

For a change this year, I sent for 13 different catalogs and came up with some good prices and new vegetables. I purchased watermelon seeds, as the watermelon can climb on my trellis. They grow to about 8 inches round and are very sweet. I start them in my basement to get that head-start we need here. I also purchased climbing tomatoes from another company from upstate New York and they are doing very nicely up to now. By the end of August I should be able to tell you how I made out.

Registration For Adult Classes

College courses for adults offered by Essex County College in cooperation with the Ironbound Community Corporation will begin on September 14.

The classes offered include Accounting, Psychology, Business Management, World Civilization and many more!

Financial aid is available. Registration for classes is **August 31, Sept. 1 & 2,** from **6:30 to 9:30 P.M.** at the Ironbound Children's Center, 317 Elm St.

For more information, call 465-0947.

How Sweet It Is!

Ironbound residents won a recent victory!

The **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste's** work lead to the withdrawal of another proposal to build a waste facility in Newark. The **Ironbound Committee** and their lawyer Michael Gordon filed legal action against the DEP to stop the toxic waste facility, which would have been owned by the B.P. North American Trading Company. The **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes** had charged that BP's application was undermining the intention of the Major Hazardous Siting Act (S-1300) to avoid a careful, well-thought out analysis of the effects of locating another large, dangerous hazardous waste facility in the densely populated Ironbound area.

"It's great! Our united action in fighting these hazardous waste facilities is paying off. We feel it was the threat of our lawsuit that forced BP to back off its plans," said Arnold Cohen of the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes.** The Committee had raised money for the lawsuit with donations from churches, businessmen, and residents throughout the area. The Ironbound Ecumenical Association and individual priests and nuns and other Ironbound residents had joined the **ICATW** as plaintiffs in the lawsuit.

The Ironbound has been a favorite toxic dumping ground for more than a decade. Residents of the area have endured the health damage from high levels of carcinogenic air pollutants from the facilities already here. Ironbound residents have been saying that no more toxic waste facilities should be sited in the already overburdened Ironbound area, ***and they are winning!***

Where There's *SMOKE* There's Action!

On May 15, 75 members of ***SMOKE*** - a statewide coalition of groups from communities that are proposed sites for garbage incinerators - picketed outside a public hearing held by the N.J. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The DEP is considering guidelines for air pollution they will allow from garbage incinerators.

All garbage incinerators tested in the United States and Europe have been shown to give off dioxin and other toxic chemicals. Many toxic chemicals like formaldehyde, cadmium and heavy metals, were ignored by the DEP in the proposed guidelines. Air pollution control devices could eliminated these toxic chemicals from the air. But the DEP doesn't want to spend the money to do so.

SMOKE is supporting a bill (S1976) which will put a one year moratorium on the construction of garbage incinerators until the DEP develops standards for air pollution and criteria for where to put the incinerators - 'siting criteria'. Siting criteria that protect the health of residents are important. Already, 1 possible site for a garbage incinerator is in Trenton, less than half a mile from an elementary school. Another possible location is in Newark, less than half a mile from the place where dioxin has already been found, and another possible site is in East Brunswick, close to a residential area.

"Even if the law is passed by the State Senate, a lot of work remains to be done. We will have to make sure that government and industry can not continue to pollute the air and ruin our health,"



Ironbound Ecumenical Association Celebrates!

Members of the Ironbound Ecumenical Association recently held their first annual dinner at the Wolff Memorial Church. The Ecumenical Association, composed of clergy and lay people from many different Ironbound churches, has become a strong and active group. Among the issues the Ecumenical Association is involved in is the fight to clean up toxic waste dumps and to stop any new toxic wastes from being brought here. The Ecumenical Association recently sponsored a poster contest for children in Ironbound schools about toxic wastes. The members of the Ecumenical Association have contributed in many other ways to make our neighborhood a better place.

Thomas St. Residents Say: Speed Up The Clean Up!

"We're sitting on a time bomb here," said one Thomas St. area resident, "and they're taking their sweet time cleaning up this mess. We're not going to take it any more!"

The residents of the Thomas St. area have decided to hire a lawyer, after seeing very little progress made in cleaning up the 10-15,000 containers of chemicals and toxic waste that have been their unwanted neighbors for more than 5 months. The chemicals were found in a warehouse at 140 Thomas St. after a fire on April 11. Residents are going door-to-door collecting money to pay for a lawyer. Now they are ready to go to court to demand an immediate clean up.

"The situation is serious," said one resident. "Our lives and our property are threatened by this situation." According to a sworn statement by Bruce Comfort, the on site coordinator of the clean up for the DEP, "the nature of the existing hazard at the site poses **a substantial risk of fire and explosion.**" His statment also said that highly flammable chemicals and cancer cuasing chemicals are among the materials still in the warehouse.

Yet, in spite of admitting this danger to residents the State DEP is giving SCI, the owner of the chemicals, another month to clean up the warehouse!

"This additional delay in the cleanup is horrible," said one resident. "SCI is under indictment in New York State and is the subject of a grand jury hearing in Newark for illegal activities. Even the State in an affidavit to the court charged SCI with *'taking unreasonable length of time'* to clean up the warehouse. Yet the State is giving SCI another month in which they will probably continue to do little or nothing."

Residents are hopeful that by going to court the clean up will be speeded up. Already the residents actions have kept this problem in the public eye by continuing to bring the problem to the attention of newspapers and TV reporters.

GREO Fights SCA Expansion

On Tuesday, June 8, members of the **New Jersey Grassroots Enviromental Organization (NJGREO)** went to a hearing in Mt. Holly to help Bordentown residents fight SCA's plans to expand their landfill, called "Parklands".

Bordentown residents have recently filed suit against both SCA's Parklands facility and the DEP, because in the past 3 years, the NJDEP has issued more than 50 violations to SCA's facility for odors, not covering the landfill, and other problems. The DEP has fined them $40,000, without collecting any of it.

When they learned that SCA intended to expand their landfill, Bordentown residents began to organize. The landfill is located across the street from a high school, and many neighbors have complained about odors.

NJGREO has 4 member groups who have had problems with a facility owned and operated by SCA or its partner Scientific Inc. "The problem with this landfill and SCA is not just a problem for the people of Bordentown," said a member of **GREO**. "Wherever SCA has operated in the state residents have had problems. SCA's landfill in Wilsonville, Illinois was closed because it was a public nuisance. SCA's behavior and the DEP's lack of enforcement is typical of the way the chemical disposal companies and the government have operated in the past."

The Burlington County Freeholders will decide in July whether or not to allow the expansion.

"Their past operations in Bordentown are bad enough to warrant closing them down," said the Bordentown superintendent. "Let alone allowing them to expand."



A Pescina Da Wilson Ave.

Nã foi só o calor que vez as crianças mucharen-se no Julho 27. Todo isto foi para despertar a atenção dos residentes porque estes mesmos querem ver a pescina da Wilson Ave. aberta de novo. A **Comição Para a Nova Abertura da Pescina** *vez este todo juntamente com padres e menistros, negociantes e residentes. O dinheiro para o arranjo da pescina era ser dádo pela cidade. Os residentes querem ter a firme certeza de que esse dinheiro sera para as reparações da pescina e seija aberta de novo ao publico. Pois as criança bem precisam de tal ponto de emtertimento.*

Em 299 Clinton Ave.: Os Inquilinos Lutam Pelas Suas Habitações

Louise Skidmore e outros inquilinos de 299 Clinton Avenue têm desenvolvido uma luta constante para manter as suas habitações - e a luta ainda não acabou.

Tudo principiou quando Louis Malavarca era senhorio nos anos setenta. Os ali residentes organizaram uma associação de inquilinos e inciaram uma greve legal porque reparações no prédio não estavam a ser executadas. A greve de renda foi bem sucedida, e o senhorio viu-se obrigado a fazer as reparações.

O Sr. Malavarca continuou a receber as rendas e recusou pagar os impostos prediais ou guardar algum dinheiro para consertos. Em 1975, a cidade tomou conta do prédio, porque o proprietário não pagou os respectivos impostos prediais.

"Julgâmos que tudo mudaria para melhor com o senhorio fora da questão," disse Louise Skidmore. "Mas cedo verificamos que a cidade não estava interessada em salvaguardar as nossas casas. Queriam que nós mudássemos para vender a propriedade. Era só criar problemas após problemas."

Os inquilinos afirmam que a cidade prometeu reparar os elevadores, o telhado e a caldeira. Mas o que foi feito é uma miséria. O telhado continua a deixar entrar água e os elevadores não funcionam. Os inquilinos entraram com 15 mil dólares do seu bolso para reparações na caldeira.

Os inquilinos possuim um contrato para cuidar do prédio, colectando cem por cento das ruas que entregavam a cidade. Foi então que a cidade decidiu mudar de sistema e passou a mandar uma pessoa para receber as rendas. De repente surgiram problemas. Dinheiro começou a desaparecer; páginas do livro de recibos desapareciam e os inquilinos eram levados a tribunal por falta de pagamente da sua renda (mais tarde julgado falso). Além disso, a cidade permitiu que pessoas que não pagavam o renda vivessem no prédio.

Em 1981, a cidade pôs o prédio à venda sem consultar ninguém. "Nós sabiamos que se se a cidade vendesse o prédio ficaríamos sem as nossa vivendas quando vimos a notícia no jornal. Fomos falar com os nossos vereadores municipais. Estes convocaram uma reunião para as nove horas do dia da venda. Mas só dois deles apareceram. Assim, fomos forçados a entrar na compra do prédio; apresentámos a nossa oferta e fomos os compradores. Então é que as coisas se tornaram mesmo más, porque a cidade pretendia que nós entregássemos a propriedade a uma empresa de construção e nós estávamos a estragar os planos."

Muitos inquilinos passaram a receber insultuosas chamadas telefónicas durante a noite. As entidades camarárias impediram que alguns inquilinos recebessem empréstimos especiais a que tinham direito. Durante muito tempo o enquanto a propriedade foi da cidade, muitas violações sanitárias passavam despercebidas aos inspectores; mas agora nada escapava.

Por causa de tudo isto, os problemas continuam em 299 Clinton Ave., mas muitas famílias mantêm-se lá, lutando pelos seus direitos.

"Onde poderemos ir? Somos gente operária com filhos. Alguns de nós vivemos aqui há mais de 20 anos," dizia Louise Skidmore. "Pagamos impostos. Votamos e elegemos os nossos vereadores. Não estamos a pedir um favor; apenas pedimos que nos deixem continuar a manter este prédio. A cidade deve isso aos seus residentes."

Mrs. Skidmore e outros inquilinos mostram-se deveras irritados com as falsas declarações dalguns membros do Conselho Municipal àcerca do prédio em questão. "O senhor Carrino continua a dizer que a cidade deu-nos 2 milhões de dólares. Isso não é verdade."

"Eles querem que nós nos punhamos a andar," disse Mrs. Skidmore. "Eles querem que nós saiamos. Têm feito tudo para isso. Mas, apesar de tudo, continuamos aqui e sempre a lutar."



O Jardim Da Esquina

por Dirk Ten Wolde

Agosto é altura para mexer e cobrir o terreno em volta das plantas para que ele não seque rapidamente. Pedacitos de madeira, erva cortada, palha, tiras de plástico preto ou até pedaços de papel de jornal servem para o efeito.

A seguinte lista indica prazos para sementeiras de Outono:

Alface de folhas	*1 de Setembro*
Rabanetes	*15 de Setembro*
Espinafre	*15 de Setembro*
Feijão, de partir	*20 de Julho*
Beterrabas	*15 de Julho*
Brócolos	*15 de Julho*
Couve Chinesa	*15 de Julho*
Cenouras	*20 de Julho*
Milho, doce	*10 de Julho*

Adubo deve ser utilizado frugalmente nesta época do ano, uma vez que será mau usar tanto em grande como em pequena quantidade. Até esta altura a cultura tem sido fraca, já que as chuvas da Primavera para isso muito contribuiram. No entanto, podemos agora recuperar um pouco do tempo perdido fazendo a plantação de Outono com vegetais tais como alfaces, espinafres, couves flores e rabanetes, e até ervilhas uma vez mais.

Para ariar, este ano ordenei 13 catálogos diferentes e, como resultado, consegui alguns bons precos e novos vegetais. Comprei sementes de melancia, de forma que tenho melancia a trepar na latada. O tfruto cresce até quase 8 polegadas em diâmetro e é muito doce. Principiei a minha sementeira na cave. Comprei também a uma companhia do estado de Nova York sementes de tomateiro que estão a frutificar muito bem. Lá para o fim de agosto poderei dar-vos mais notícias sobre o que vai no meu jardim.

Duas Pessoas Que Se Preocupam

"Gosto de fazer toda a gente feliz. Adoro as crianças. Todas as pessoas que trabalham aqui são muito boas. Mantenho o meu pensamento ocupado e mantenho-me ocupada."

Sempre que possivel, Stella Grona dá a sua ajuda no 'Ironbound Childrens' Center' em 317 Elm St.

"Ajudo a cozinhar e a servir os lanches. Hoje cozinhei as cenouras. As vezes ajudo com as crianças. Estou a trabalhar aqui há cerca de umano, e vou a continuar."



Stella Grona, da a sua ajuda no Ironbound Children's Center.

Kathy Massa, directora do Ironbound Childrens' Center, disse que o centro precisa de pessoas como Stella que tem tempo e energia para contribuir. "As crianças adoram a Stella porque ela conta-lhes historias muito engraçadas. As crianças gostam de ter pessoas de mais idade à volta delas. Stella tambem nos ajuda na comunicação com a comunidade e comunica não só aos pais como a outras pessoas o que se está a passar," disse Kathy. "Como organização da comunidade nós fazemos muitas angariações de fundos para ajuda nas despezas. Não há fundos para pagar tudo e os voluntários ajudam-nos a fazer coisas que teem que ser feitas."

Outra pessoa que ajuda bastante no Centro é Carmen Cecelia Yonez. "Gosto de trabalhar com crianças," disse ela. "Sempre que precisem de mim, estarei aqui para ajudar."

Cecelia, tem uma sobrinha e um sobrinho na preescola está no Centro ha 1 ano. Substitue a professora na classe, sempre que esta está doente, ou tem que atender algum curso de aperfeicoamento. É a primeira vez que Cecelia trabalha num centro de crianças, mas quere continuar.

O Ironbound Children's Center tem 60 crianças dos 3 aos 5 anos. As professoras planeam a actividades de maneira a ajudar cada criança no desemvolvimento fisico e na apendizagem de linguas, as artes e o conceito de si próprio. As classes são em 3 linguas: ingles, espanhol e portugues. Os pais estão envolvidos e participam na junta directiva a qual faz decisões sobre os programas a usar. O Centro está licenciado pelo estado de New Jersey.

Para mais informações chame 589-6873.



Carmen Cecelia Yonez, outra pessoa que ayuda, disse, "Gosto de trabalhar com crianças."

O Povo Organiza-Se Para Protecção Contra A Dioxin

"Temos o direito de saber a causa destes problemas da pele e se a piscina esta livre de perigo para as nossas crianças quando reabrir."

Este orador resumiu o parecer daqueles que estiveram presentes a reunião de 14 de Julho organizada pela **Comissão do Ironbound Contra Desperdicios Toxicos** no salão de St. Aloysius.

A descoberta de **dioxin** em altos niveis em 3 lugares na piscina conhecida por 'Hayes Pool' foi im dos topicos de mais importancia na agenda. Os representantes de DEP afirmaram que a **dioxin** probalmente era proveniente dos derbacidas espalhados na piscina.

O Sr. Bob Cartwright de **ICATW** explicou que derbacidas contendo **dioxin** não existem no mercado desde 1970. "Parece que a DEP tenta umas falsa explicação por não querer admitir que a **dioxin** e proveniente da planta Diamond Alkali," afirmou o Sr. Cartwright. Como na piscina, **dioxin** tambem foi encontrada nos predios do FDR assim como na Joseph St.

A **dioxin** pode ser espalhada pelos ventos. Pode tambem ser espalhada pelos camiões que ao passar pela Lockwood Avenue espalham esta materia com a ajuda do vento. O perigo para os que frequentam a piscina e que a **dioxin** pode ser observida atraves da pele.

O Sra. Alberta Ricks, presidente do PTA da Hawkins St. School, afirmou que muitas crianças contrairam problemas da pele depois de usarem a piscina. "Estes não são problemas causados pelo calor. A cara de uma menina parece carne viva. Eu aconselhei os pais a levarem-na a um medico imediatamente. Isto nunca aconteceu nos verões passados."

Uma visita ao médico talves não resolva o problema visto muitos dos doctores não conhecendo a causa podem classificar o problemas como uma alergia. "Não queremos afirmar que estes problemas são causados pela **dioxin** mas a causa destes problemas deve ser descoberta antes da reabertura da piscina," afirmou o Sr. Cartwright. "Esta e a razão da necessidade de ele examinações fisicas por pessoal médico qualificado."

O Que Podemos Fazer

Nesta reunião uma a Comissão foi formada para resolver o problema com a piscina. A Comissão esta organizando uma petição para que sejam obtidas examinações medicas gratis. A Comissão pensa tambem fazer um estudo para saber quantas crianças e adultos contrairam problemas depois de usarem a piscina.

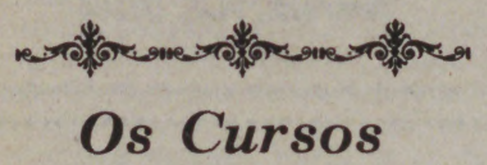
Ed Irwin, Jr., um dos dirigentes da Comissão esta organizando uma reunião de exclarecimento sobre a **dioxin** para os habitantes e proprietarios desta zona. "Vivemos mesmo ao lado desta planta e se a **dioxin** foi espalhada temos o direito de o saber. Muitas destas pessoas cultivam e comem vegetais. Temos que ter a certeza de que não corremos perigo. O Estado devem fazer mais examinações do solo na nossa area."

Katherine Dresdner, do grupo de acção legal, anunciou que os advogados estão prontos para ira tribunal representando os residentes. "Temos que forçar o Estado a revelar aos residentes os resultados das examinações e dos planos para a limpeza da **dioxin** para que estes vejam o que se esta passando e para terem uma voz activa nas medidas a tomar."

Mais informação e necessaria sobre o conteudo dos barris armazenados neste lugar. Os barris não foram mencionados pelo governador nem pela radio ou televisão. Quando uma pessoa escreveu ao governador perguntando se existiam barris nesta planta o governador respondeu que existiam mas que o Estado não conhecia o seu conteudo. O chefe dos bombeiros Sr. Morgan afirmou um dia depois da descoberta da **dioxin** que varias centenas de barris estavam ai armazenados.

Na tentativa de obter informação os membros da **ICATW** estão organizando reuniões com representantes do governo local, estatal e federal. "Os politicos dizem que querem ajudar-nos," diz Arnold Cohen. "Isto e o que eles sabem dizer, Tivemos uma reunião com o vereador Henry Martinez e pedimos-lhe que passase uma resolução pedindo a DEP que divulgue a informação que lhe pedimos." Nas proximas semanas teremos reuniões com outras entidades oficiais.

June Kruszewski disse, "Temos que trabalhar juntos ate que este problema seja resolvido. Tomem em conta os casos da Chemical Control em Elizabeth e o da Thomas St. A DEP ja procedia a limpeza da Chemical Control quando se deu a explosão. Temos que nos unir para que as coisas não poisem. Temos que forçar o Estado a fazer a coisas da melhor maneira possivel."



Os Cursos

Essex County College em cooperação com a Corporação de Comunidade de Ironbound, tem o prazer de anunciar o seu programa para o Outono de 1983.

Aulas Começarão: Setembro 14.

Matrículas: **31 de Agosto - Setembro 1 e 2, 6:30 - 9:30 p.m.**

Localização: 317 Elm St.

Para informações pode contactar com Isabel Pascual - 465-0947.

Governo Norte-Americano Destabiliza Nicarágua

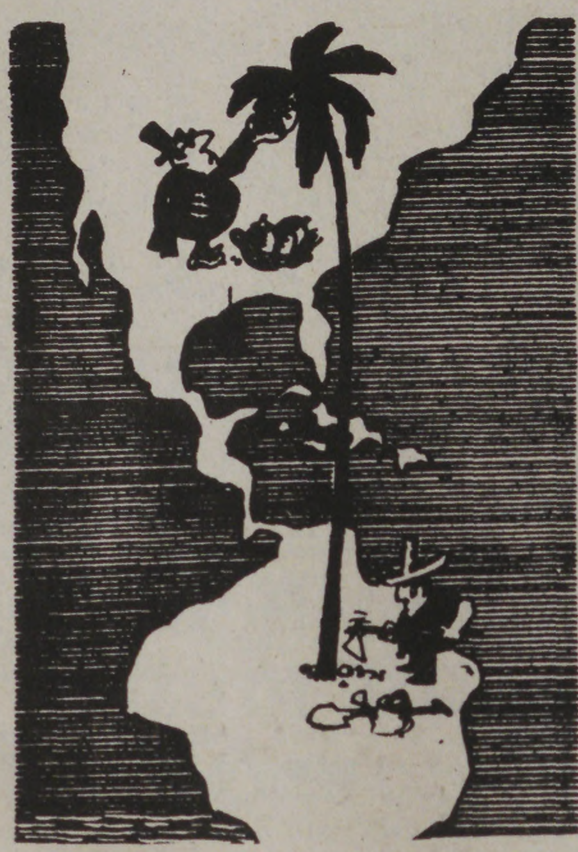
Devido à controvérsia gerada pela política do Presidente Reagan que visa derrubar o legítimo governo da Nicarágua, 150 Norte-americanos visitaram esse país entre os dias 3 e 5 de Julho a fim de se inteirarem sobre a realidade politica aí vivida. Entre os viajantes encontravam-se vários representantes da comunidade religiosa de Newark sendo eles John Bins e a Irmã Carla Barr da Arquidiocese de Newark, o Padre John Nickas da Igreja de S. Rocco, e Mary Ann Fenwick da Igreja do Blessed Sacrament.

O novo governo da Nicarágua que subiu ao poder depois da revolução de 1979, conta já com muitos sucessos. As verbas destinadas à educação e à saúde são três vezes superiores às verbas da ditadura derrubada de Somoza. O analfabetismo diminuiu de 50% para 12%. A número de mortes infantis, tido mundialmente como o melhor indicador de ausência de nutrição familiar e assistência médica adequadas, baixou 33%. Mil e duzentas escolas foram construidas. A produção agrícola aumentou. No entanto, o Presidente Reagan quer derrubar o regime da Nicarágua. Porquê?

Entre os anos de 1920 e 1979, a Nicarágua foi dominada pela familia Somoza, uma casta de corruptos ditadores que assassinou milhares dos seus cidadãos. A ditadura dos Somoza era sustentada pelo governo e firmas norte-americanos. Estas firmas apoiavam Somoza em troca de chorudos lucros. Nessa época, a miséria, o analfabetismo e a doença aumentaram, enquanto o ditador enchia os bolsos com o dinheiro do povo. A oposição à ditadura era punida com a morte.

"Durante anos a ditadura de Somoza apoderava-se do país, torturava o povo e proibia que se falasse contra o governo. Pedia e recebia milhões de dólars em empréstimos, tudo com o consentimento do governo Norte-Americano," diz a Irmã Carla Barr.

Devido a isto, houve uma revolução em 1979. O novo regime quis estabelecer relações amistosas com os E.U.A. mas Reagan e seus amigos recusaram-se e iniciaram uma campanha de difamação contra o novo governo dizendo que era constituido por "comunistas sem temor de Deus."



A mentira era óbvia. o governo tem vários sacerdotes nos seus ministérios. A revolução foi e continua a ser fortemente apoiada pela igreja Católica na Nicarágua. Todos os cidadãos da Nicarágua têm a possibilidade de integrar o governo. O conselho de estado com 51 delegados representando todos os sectores da Nicarágua - sindicatos, forças armadas, iniciativa particular e partidos políticos - funciona como braço legislativo do governo. Os cidadãos da Nicarágua podem agora falar de política sem temerem por suas vidas.

Mas os E.U.A. insistem em fazer tudo possível para dificultar a vida ao regime. Os E.U.A. cortaram os créditos para a compra de trigo. os E.U.A. fornece armas aos seguidores de Somoza que através de bases no vizinho país das Honduras pratica uma guerra de guerrilha contra a Nicarágua. Em 1982, as E.U.A. subsidiaram um grupo para militar que praticou actos de sabotagem na Nicarágua. O governo de Reagan desautorizou os empréstimos e recusa-se a comprar açúcar a este país. Os E.U.A. votaram contra um empréstimo do Banco Mundial destinado à construção de novas estradas.

Os fundos que deviam ser destinados à habitação, educação, saúde e agricultura têm que ser agora desviados para as forças armadas para assegurar a independência nacional. O regime da Nicarágua quer sentar-se à mesa com Washington; os E.U.A. recusam-se.

Jalapa é uma pequena vila agrícola na fronteira com as Honduras. No meio dos campos os camponeses cavaram valetas para se defenderem contra possíveis bombardeamentos. Os 150 visitantes Norte-Americanos promoveram duas vigílias pela paz, uma em Jalapa e a outra frente à embaixada dos E.U.A.

"Encontrámos muita gente na Nicarágua que tiveram familiares que morreram na revolução. Todos querem continuar a serem livres e donos do seu país," disse o Padre Nickas. "Há um ditado na Nicarágua: *Vertemos o nosso sangue. Adubámos a nossa terra. Agora queremos que a terra dê frutos.*"

"Quando nos encontrámos com o embaixador dos E.U.A., ele disse-nos que favorecia a reconciliação," disse John Bins. "Então perguntámos porque dava armas àqueles que visavam derrubar o regime. Ele não têve resposta, e isso enfureceu-nos."

Os visitantes levaram com eles caixas com medicamentos e roupas, oferecidas por habitantes dos E.U.A. O povo da Nicarágua foi muito simpático, repetindo sempre que "O governo Americano não é a mesma coisa que o **povo Americano.**" Contrariamente à opinião Americana, o Presidente Reagan apoia os "contras" - aqueles que foram suporte da ditadura de Somoza e que lutam contra o regime vigente.

Os visitantes Norte-Americanos aconselham que se vá à Nicarágua para "se ver de perto." "As reportagens dos E.U.A. são tendenciosas," disse uma pessoa.

"A Igreja Católica e a revolução estão muito juntas na Nicarágua," disse a Irmã Carla Barr. "O povo quer a liberdade de se governar a si próprio. Porque temos nós nos E.U.A. tanto medo de um pequeno país, um país empobrecido por anos de ditadura, um país que pede essencialmente a amizade?"

Os Aumentos De Renda

Você paga renda?

A sua renda pode subir ainda mais se o Conselho da Cidade aprovar as mudanças na lei do control de rendas, que os os senhorios querem.

Algumas das mudanças que vão ferir os inquilinos são:

1) A isenção de todas as casas de 3,2, e 1 familia - quer o dono viva ai ou não - do control de rendas. Isto quer dizer que as rendas nestas casas podem subir tanto quanto o senhorio queira. Se o control de rendas for eliminado para estas casas, pode vir a ser eliminado para outras casas mais tarde.

2) Passando aumentos nas despezas de esgotos aos inquilinos. O aumento anual automatico de 6% é suposto para pagar este tipo de aumento.

3) Deixando os senhorios romper as leis somente requerindo que eles devolvam parte do que cobraram de mais, se forem apanhados a cobrar aos inquilinos rendas altas ilegalmente.

Estas mudanças vão ser discutidas pelo Conselho da Cidade num futuro proximo.

"Todos os inquilinos devem vir às reuniões do Conselho, e dizer aos membros do Conselho da Cidade para votar **Não** a estas mudanças," disse Frank Hutchins, da **Coalizão Para Salvar O Control De Rendas.** "As rendas já são bastante altas. Os inquilinos não podem pagar mais. Se nós nos mexermos podemos parar estes aumentos."

A **Coalizão** planeia apresentar os seus proprios projectos para fazer a lei do control de rendas mais forte e dar mais protecção aos inquilinos.

Entretanto a **Coalizão** tem falado em reuniões da comunidade por toda a cidade. Tambem já falaram com 100 encarregados da 'International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)'. Muitas pessoas nas reuniões teem estado interessadas e entusiasmadas, porque querem manter as rendas a preços que se possam suportar.

Para mais informação sobre a data exacta em que o Conselho da Cidade vai votar nestes cambios do control de renda ou se deseja um orador para um grupo de inquilinos, ou numa Igreja, ou grupo de pais, por favor contactar com Dennis Lowery pelo numero 643-7711.

Dos Personas Que Se Preocupan

"Mi gusta hacer feliz a toda la gente. Adoro a los niños. Todas las personas que trabajan aqui son muy buenas. Mantengo mi pensamiento ocupado y yo me mantengo ocupada."

Siempre que le es posible, Stella Grona da su ayuda al Centro de Cuido de Niños (Ironbound Children's Center) en el 317 de Elm St.

"Ayudo a cocinar y a servir los almuerzas. Hoy cocine las zanahorias. Algunas veces ayudo con los niños. Estoy viniendo a trabajar aqui desde hace un año y pienso continuar."



Stella Grona, una persona da su ayuda al Ironbound Centro de Cuido de Niños.

Kathy Massa, Directora de este programa de Ironbound Children's Center, dice que el Centro necesita personas como Stella que tienen tiempo y energia para contribuir. "Los niños quieren mucho a Stella porque ella les cuenta muchas historias bonitas. A los niños les gusta tener personas de mas edad cerca de ellos. Stella tambem nos ayuden como medio de comunicación en la comunidad, pues se comunica no solo con los padres, sino tambien con otras personas sobre lo que se pasa," dice Kathy.

"Como organización de la comunidad nosotros hacemos muchas cosas para conseguir fondos para ajudar a muestros gastos. Pues no hay fondos para todo y los voluntarios nos ajudan a hacer cosas que tienen que ser hechas."

Otra persona que tambien ajuda muchisimo en este centro es Carmen Cecelia Yonez.

"Me gusta trabajar con niños," dice ella. "Siempre que me necesiten estare aquí para ajudar."

Cecelia tiene una sobrina y un sobrino en la pre-escuela. Ha estado viniendo al centro desde hace un año. Sustituye a la profesora en la clase cuando ella esta emferma o tiene que asistir a un curso de perfecionamiento. Es la primera vez que Cecelia trabaja en un Centro de Niños, y quiere continuar.

Este centro, Ironbound Children's Center, tiene 60 niños de los 3 a los 5 años.



Carmen Cecelia Yonez, una persona que ayuda muchísimo dice, "Me gusta trabajar con niños."

Las profesoras planean las actividades de manera de ayudar a cada niño en el desenvolvimiento fisico y tambien en el aprendisaje de linguas, tambien arte y al conocimiento del niño propiamente dicho. Las clases son en 3 linguas - Ingles, Español, y Portuguez. Los padres estan envueltos y participan en la Junta Directiva, la cual hace decisiones sobre los programas que se usaran. El Centro tiene licencia del Estado de New Jersey.

Para mas informaciones llame al 589-6873.

Personas Organizan Protección del Dióxin Mortal

"Nosotros tenemos el derecho de saber que está causando éstas erupciones y estar seguros que la piscina está sin peligro para nuestros niños cuando ésta vuelva a abrir."

Este orador resumió los sentimientos de muchas personas que el 14 de julio atendieron la reunión del **Comité Contra Desperdicios Toxicos en Ironbound** celebrado en el Auditorio San Aloysius.

El descubrimiento de 3 manchas de **dioxin** en alto nivel en la curiberta de la piscina Hayes fué uno de los tópicos principales en la agenda. Oficiales de DEP dicen que probablemente el **dioxin** vino de las herbicidas que se rociaron en la piscina.

Pero Bob Cartwright del **Comité en Contra de Desperdicios Toxicos de Ironbound** explicó que las herbicidas que contienen **dioxin** no han sido disponibles para éste tipo de uso desde 1970. "Esto luce que el DEP está tratando de venir con una explicación falsa porque ellos no quieren admitir que el **dioxin** ha viajado fuera del lugar de Diamond Alkali," dijo Cartwright. Además de la piscina, el **dioxin** fué encontrado en las casas FDR y en la calle Joseph.

El **dioxin** puede volar con el viento como un pedazo de tierra. Además puede ser cargado en las gomas de los camiones los cuales viajan por la Avenida Lockwood y luego el viento soplarlo hasta areas de la piscina. El peligro para aquellos que usan la piscina es que el **dioxin** puede absorverse a través de la piel.

La Sra. Alberta Ricks, presidente de PTA en la Escuela Hawkins, dijo que un grupo de padres le dijeron a ella que sus niños obtuvieron erupciones, despues de haber estado en la piscina. "Estas no son solo erupciones producidas por el calor. La cara de una niña luce como un pedazo de carne cruda. Yo le digo a los padres que vallan de inmediato al doctor. Esto no había pasado en veranos anteriores."

Visitando al doctor talvez no soluciona nada ya que muchos doctores no saben lo que van a examinar y pueden clasificar cualquier desorden de la piel como "alergia".

En un esfuerzo de obtener informacio´n del Estado, miembros de **ICATW** están celebrando reuniones con oficiales locales, estatales y federales. "Politicos dicen que ellos desean ayudarnos," dice Arnold Cohen. "Esto es algo que ellos pueden hacer. Hemos hablado con el Consejal Martinez y se le pidió que patrocine la resolución en el Consejo de la ciudad para que pida al DEP que supla la información que hemos pedido. En las proximas semanas nos reuniremos con oficiales locales, del Condado, y del Estado."

"Hemos tenido que trabajar juntos hasta que éste problema esté arreglado," dijo June Kruszewski. "Miren la calle Thomas y la Chemical Control en Elizabeth. El DEP estuvo haciendo la limpieza de la Chemical Control cuando ésta estalló. Tenemos que unirnos juntos para estar seguros que esto no sea peor para nosotros. Nosotros podemos obligar al Estado para que haga cosas de la manera mas segura posible."

"Nosotros no estamos diciendo que éstas erupciones son causados por el**dioxin** pero la causa podría encontrarse antes que se reabra la piscina," dijo Cartwright. "Lo que nosotros necesitamos es que se hagan exámenes fisicos por personal médico capacitado.

Que Podemos Hacer

En la reunión el Comité fué formado para tratar el problema de la piscina. El comité está organizando una solicitud pidiendo que se hagan exámenes fisicos gratis por doctores capacitados para conseguir la causa de las erupciones. El Comité también planea hacer un estudio en niños y adultos que han tenido erupciones o algún otro sintoma despues de haber estado en la piscina.

Ed Irwin, Jr., uno de los miembros del comité, est organizando una reunión sobre el **dioxin** con los inquilinos de Hyatt Court y dueños de casa del área. "Nosotros estamos exactamente a lo largo de las vias del ferrocaril en Hyatt. Si el **dioxin** fue extendido, nosotros necesitamos saber sobre esto. Muchas personas siembran hortalizas y comen los vegetales. Nosotros debiamos asegurarnos que estamos a salvo. El Estado debiera tomar mas muestras de tierra en nuestra área."

Katherine Dresdner, del equipo legal, el cual está trabajando con los residnetes, anunció que los abogados estan preparandose para ir a corte en favor de los residentes. "Nosotros vamos a tener que obligar al Estado para que le dé a los residentes asceso a toda información sobre los resultados y como se va a terminar la limpieza del dioxido, realmente asi podemos ver lo que está pasando y tener voz de los pasos que se estan tomando."

Los Cursos Por Otono 1983

El Colegio del Condado de Essex en cooperación con la Corporación de la Comunidad de Ironbound, tienen el programa de los cursos en el Otoño.

Clases comenzarán: 14 de septiembre

Registración: **31 de agosto, 1 y 2 de septiembre, desde las 6:30 p.m. hasta las 9:30 p.m.**

Direccion: 317 Elm St.

Para más información, llame a Isabel a 465-0947.



La Piscina de Wilson Ave.

No es nada más el calor el que tiene todos estos niños en el agua, Julio 27. Fué todo planeado para llamar la atención del publico con el factor que muchos residentes quieren ver la piscina de Wilson Ave. reabierto. El **Comité para que la Piscina de Wilson Ave.** *esta compuesto de ministros y curas, negociantes y residentes vecinos. El dinero para arreglar la piscina está supuesto a estar en el presupuesto de la ciudad. Los residentes quieren estar seguro que el dinero está usando actualmente para arreglar la piscina.*

Estados Unidos Acosa Al Gobierno Nigaraguense

Debido a la controversia causada por los políticos del presidente Reagan tratando de derrocar al gobierno legal de Nicaragua, 150 personas de Los Estados Unidos fueron a Nicaragua desde julio 3 a julio 5 para ver si el Presidente Reagan estaba diciendo la verdad. Pero ellos se dieron cuenta que el Presidente Reagan estaba equivocado y que lo que decia no era cierto. Además de los visitantes habia gente de la comunidad religiosa de Newark, incluyendo John Bins y la Hermana Carla Barr de la Arquediócesis de Newark, Padre John Nickas de la Iglesia de San Rocco y Mary Ann Fenwick de la Iglesia del Sagrado Corazón.

El nuevo gobierno de Nicaragua que llegó al poder despues de la revolución en 1979 ha tenido muchos éxitos en la historia: la cantidad de dinero gastado en la salud y la educación ha más que triplicado lo que estaba bajo el dictador Somoza; el analfabetismo ha sido reducido de 50% al 12%; el grado de muerte en los niños, que es reconocido universalmente como el indicador más importante en la nutrición familiar y habilidad de servicios de salud ha sido reducido por un tercio; más de 1200 escuelas nuevas han sido construidas; la producción de los alimentos básicos esta más alto, pero a pesar de todos estos éxitos, el gobierno de Reagan quiere deshacer al gobierno Nicaraguense. ¿Porque?

Desde 1920 hasta 1979 Nicaragua estaba bajo las manos de la familia Somoza, una familia corrupta de dictadores que asesinaron a miles y miles de su propia gente. El gobierno de Somoza estaba siendo apoyado y mantenido por los Estados Unidos y grandes corporaciones de los Estados Unidos. Estas corporaciones apoyaban y sostenian a Somoza por que ellos fueron permitidos a hacer tanto dinero como el que Somoza hacía. Durante ese tiempo, la pobreza, el analfabetismo y las enfermedades aumentaban. Mientras tanto, Somoza se llenaba las bolsas del dinero de la gente. **Todo aquel que criticaba al gobierno, era asesinado.**

La Hermana Carla Barr dice, "Por años la dictadura de Somoza estuvo tragandose la tierra, torturando a la gente común y a nadie se le permitía hablar en contra, ni en contradicción al gobierno. Ellos pedían y recibían millones de dólares en prestamos, todo con la aprobación del gobierno de los Estados Unidos."

Y por esto es que en 1979 se dió la revolución. El nuevo gobierno quiso establecer relaciones amistosas con el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, pero Reagan y sus amigos se rehusaron y comenzaron a llamar una campaña diciendo que el nuevo gobierno fue hecho de "comunistas sin Dios".

Esto es una mentira total. El gobierno esta formado por varios padres religiosos a parte de los miembros del gabinete. La revolución fué y **todavia esta** siendo apoyada fuertemente por la iglesia Católica de Nicaragua. Todos los Nicaraguenses ahora tienen la oportunidad y grandes chances de ser partes del gobierno. Un Consilio del Estado que incluye a 51 delegados que representan a todas las partes de la vida Nicaraguense - uniones, fuerzas armadas, negocios privados y todos los partidos políticos - todos estos 51 delegados hacen las leyes y las decisiones de las pólizas a seguir. Los Nicaraguenses ahora pueden hablar acerca de su gobierno sin tener miedo de sus vidas.

Mientras tanto, los Estados Unidos esta haciendo todo lo que puede por causarle problemas al gobierno de Nicaragua, aún cuando éste está siendo fuertemente apoyado por la gente de Nicaragua. Reagan ha cortado los prestamos para harina de trigo a Nicaragua. Los Estados Unidos esta proveendo municiones y armamento a la gente que apoyan al gobierno de Somoza que tienen sus bases en el país vecino Honduras y ha llevado flotas para una invasión repentina aérea militar, un allanamiento de morada. En 1982, los Estados Uniods dió dinero para fuerzas para-militares para puentes de sabotaje y estaciones de poder en Nicaragua. Reagan ha eliminado todos los créditos a Nicaragua y parado las compras del azúcar a ese país. Cuando Nicaragua solicitó un préstamo al Banco Internacional del Mundo para la reparación de las calles para transportar los alimentos desde las fincas a través del país, (cuando Somoza, no existía calle desde la Costa Este a la Costa Oeste), el Banco Internacional del Mundo voto 44 a 1 para dar el préstamo a Nicaragua, pero ése 1 sólo voto en contra fué de los Estados Unidos que tiene el 35% de las acciones de su propiedad en este Banco, asi que el préstamo fue parado.

El dinero que Nicaragua necesita con desesperación para vivienda, éducación, alimento y medicina para su gente **ahora tiene que irse para defensa.** Nicaragua ha ofrecido reunirse con los Estados Unidos. Los Estados Uniods se han rehusado.

'Como David Y Goliat'

Jalapa es una pequeña ciudad de provincia localizada exactamente en los bordes de la frontera con Honduras. En medio de los campos de las fincas la gente ha abierto trincheras (hoyos) en el caso de que sean bombardeados. Los 150 Estadounidenses que visitaban Nicaragua hicieron dos vigilias de paz - una en Jalapa y la otra afuera de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos.

"Nosotros conocimos mucha gente en Nicaragua, a quienes durante la revolución asesinaron a muchos de sus familiares. Todos quieren seguir siendo libres para dirigir su propio país," dice el Padre Nickas. "Hay un dicho en Nicaragua: *Nosotros derramamos nuestra sangre, fertilizamos nuestra tierra con ella, y ahora queremos que la cosecha crezca.*"

"Cuando nos reunimos con el Embajador de los Estados Unidos, él nos dijo que esta allá para **reconciliación,**" dice John Bins. "Entonces nosotros le preguntamos que porque estaban dandole armamento y municiones a aquellos que estan en contra del gobierno Nicaraguense? El no tuvo ninguna respuesta y eso nos llenó de enojo y furia."

Los visitantes llevaron cajas de medicina, ropa lo cual fué donado por mucha gente de los Estados Unidos. La gente Nicaraguense fueron muy amigables, diciendo una y otra vez, "El gobierno de los Estados Unidos no es igual a la **gente** de los Estados Unidos." Al contrario de los puntos de vista de la gente de los Estados Unidos, el Presidente Reagan apoya los 'contras', aqellos que apoyan la dictadura Somocista y estan ahora luchando por un nuevo gobierno.

Los visitantes Estadounidenses incitan e invitan a toda la gente que quiera ir a Nicaragua y vean "por ustedes mismos". "Las noticias que se cubren en los Estados Unidos son prejuiciosas," dijo una persona.

"La Iglesia Católica y la revolución estan bien ligados en Nicaragua," dijo la Hermana Carla Barr. "La gente quiere libertad para gobernarse a sí mismos. Todo lo que nosotros pudimos pensar fue en la historia de David y Goliat. ¿Porqué estamos aquí en los Estados Unidos con tanto miedo a ese país tan pequeñito, a un país empobrecido por años por un gobierno dictatorial, a un país pidiendo e implorando a gritos por amistad?"

Inquilinos del 299 Clinton Ave. Pelean Por Sus Hogares



Unos de los inquilinos de 299 Clinton Ave: (izquierda a la derecha) Louise Skidmore, Nettie Keller, Hattie Brinson, Roshanda Wilson, Oleatta Johnson y Lillian Johnson.

Louise Skidmore y otros inquilinos del 299 Clinton Ave. han tenido que pelear muchas batallas para salvar sus hogares - y las batalles no se han acabado todavia.

Todo empezo cuando Louis Malavarca era el dueño en el 1970. Los residentes organizaron una associación de inquilinos y hicieron una huelga de alquiler (renta) porque los reparos no se hacian. La huelga fue remcompensada y el dueño fue obligado a hacer renovaciones.

Malavarca continuo a recibir el alquiler y rehuso a pagar los impuestos o usar dinero en el mantenimiento del edificio. en el 1975 la ciudad cojio y se quedo con el edificio porque el dueño lo pagaba los impuestos.

"Nosotros pensabamos que las cosas se arreglarian con el dueño fuera de todo," dijo Louise Skidmore. "Pero estuvo muy claro que con lo que la ciudad hizo ellos no estaban interesados en salvar nuestras hogares. Ellos quieran que nosotros nos mudaramos para ellos poder vender el edificio a un constructor. Ellos crearon un problema atras otro para nosotros."

Los inquilinos dijeron que la ciudad habia aceptado a reparar el elevador, la azotea y la boila. Pero la ciudad hizo un trabajo muy "pobre" en los arreglos. La azotea todavia gotea y los elevadores todavia no sirven. Los inquilinos pagaron $15,000 de su dinero para arreglar la boila.

Los inquilinos tenian un contrato para manejar el edificio y ellos estaban collectando 100% de las rentas y entregandolas a la ciudad. Despues la ciudad le dijo a los inquilinos que **ellos** pensaban cambiar el sistema - ellos pensaban enviar unhombre para collectar el alquiler. De momento empezaron los problemas. El dinero se desaparecio. Paginas de cuentas faltaban. Inquilinos que pagaban las rentas luego eran llevados a corte por no pagar (luego fue probado falso). La ciudad luego mudo otra gente al edificio que no pagaban alquiler y rehusaban tratar con el problema.

Despues en el 1981 la ciudad puso el edificio para la venta sin decirle nada a los inquilinos. "Nosotros sabiamos que si vendian el edificio nosotros perderiamos nuestros hogares. Cuando nosotros leimos esto en el periodico fuimos al Consulado de la ciudad. Ellos hicieron una reunión para las 9:00 A.M. el dia de la venta. Pero solamente dos de los miembros se presentaron! Nos vamos obligados a ir a la venta y tratar de comprar el edificio y lo logramos. Despues si que todo se puso male porque ellos querian vender el edificio a la construcion y nosotros estabamos en su camino."

Los inquilinos fueron molestados con llamadas en medio de la noche. Officiales de la ciudad paraban a los inquilinos por recivir dinero de la ciudad que ellos tenian derecho y les pertenecian. Algunas violaciones de salud existian cuando tenian un dueño privado y cuando la ciudad tenia el edificio y mas nada fue hecho. Pero ahora que los inquilinos tienen el edificio el Board of Health esta molestando a los inquilinos con detalles menores.

Por todo esto ahi problemas continuos en el 299 pero todavia alli quedan familias y siguen peleando para salvar sus hogares.

"Donde nosotros estamos supuestos a ir? Nosotros somos gente de trabajo y con hijos. Nosotros hemos vivido aqui hasta por 20 años," dijo Louise Skidmore. "Nosotros pagamos impuestos. Nosotros votamos para elejir el Consulado. Nosotros no estamos pidiendo un regalo si no una oportunidad para mantener nuestro edificio. La ciudad le debe eso a los residentes."

Mrs. Skidmore y otros inquilinos estuvieron de mal humor por falsos decires que miembros del Consulado dijeron del 299. "Mr. Carrino sigue diciendo que la ciudad nos dio $2 millones. Eso no es verdad. Ellos hacen esto para parar a los inquilinos del 30 Walnut St. por que ellos quieren dar ese edificio a un constructor."

Thomas Petrillo es uno de los que quiere comprar el 30 de Walnut St. para convertirlo en oficinas o en apartamentos que los inquilinos de Newark no puedan pagar.

"Ellos quieren que nosotros nos vallamos," dijo Mrs. Skidmore. "Ellos nos quieren afuera por eso ellos hacen todo lo posible para que fallemos. Pero con todo y eso estamos aqui y seguiremos peliando."

Coalición Peleando Contra Los Aumentos de Alquiler

¿Usted paga alquiler?

Su alquiler seguirá aumentando si el Consejo de la ciudad aprueba cambios en la ley de control de alquiler. Los dueños desean este cambio.

Algunos de los cambios que van a perjudicar a los inquilinos son:

1) La exención de todos los edificios de 3,2 y 1 familia (aunque el dueño vivirá en el edificio o no) del tal control de alquiler. Esto quiere decir que los alquilers en estos edificios aumentarán hasta el punto que el dueño quiera. Si el control es eliminado por estos edificios, será eliminado para otros después.

2) Los inquilinos tendrán que pagar el costo de albañal. El aumento automático de 6% está supuesto de pagar este tipo de aumento.

3) Estaremos permitiendo que los dueños cometan un infracto de la ley en dejandolos pagar solo parte del dinero si encuentran que han estado cobrando un alquiler demasiado alto y, porsupuesto, ilegal.

Discutirán estos cambios en el Cosnejo pronto.

Frank Hutchins de la "Coalición Para Salvar el Control de Alquiler" (Coalition To Save Rent Control) dice, "Todos los inquilnos deben de asistir a las reuniones del consejo y decirles a los consejales que voten **NO** en estos cambios. "Los alquileres ya están suficientemente altos. Los inquilinos no pueden pagar más. Si nos ponemos en acción podiemos parar estos aumentos."

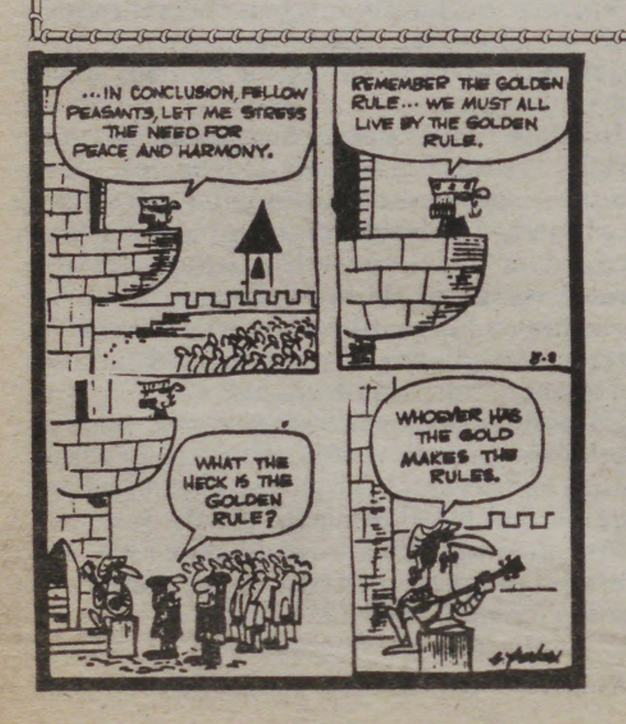
Nuevos propuestos serán presentados por la Coalición para proteger a los inquilinos y hacer la ley de control más fuerte.

Durante todo esto, la Coalición ha estado presentando sus ideas en las reuniones de comunidad en todas partes de la ciudad. Le hablaron también a cien mayordomos del ILGWU - International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Muchas personas en las reuniones han demostrado interés con mucho entusiasmo porque no quieren que los alquileres suban.

Para obtener más información en cuanto a la fecha cuando el Consejo de la Ciudad votará sobre estos cambios en el control de alquiler o si usted desea un orador para su grupo de inquilinos o otro grupo en su comunidad, puede ponerse en contacto con Dennis Lowery, 643-7711.

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